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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:24:12 ON 23 OCT 91)

610515

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 08:24:20 ON 23 OCT 91

E KUCHERLAPATI, R/AU

L1 66 S E3-E8
E JAKOBOVITS, A/AU
L2 12 S E3-E4 OR E7
L3 1 S L1 AND L2
L4 77 S L1 OR L2
L5 1422 S STEM CELL#
L6 35611 S IMMUNOGLOBULIN#
L7 251 S L6 (L) J
L8 0 S L7 AND L5
L9 11 S L5 AND L6
L10 1 S L9 AND J
L11 4 S L5 AND J
L12 3 S L11 NOT L10
L13 3 S L5 AND L4
L14 2 S L13 NOT (L10 OR L12)

=> d bib h i ab it l10

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1

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AN CA115(13):134000b

TI Generation of xenogeneic primate antibodies by transformed nonprimate mammal

AU Kucherlapati, Raju; Jakobovits, Aya

CS Cell Genesys, Inc.

LO USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.

PI WO 9110741 A1 25 Jul 1991

DS W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NO

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE

AI WO 91-US245 11 Jan 1991

PRAI US 90-466008 12 Jan 1990

US 90-610515 8 Nov 1990

IC ICM C12P021-06

ICS C12N015-00

SC 15-3 (Immunochemistry)

SX 3, 13

DT P

CO PIXXD2

PY 1991

LA Eng

AB Xenogenic primate antisera or antibody analogs are produced in a nonprimate mammalian host by immunizing the host with an immunogen. The transgenic host is substantially incapable of expressing endogenous Ig and is produced by repetitive transformations of embryonic stem cells by homologous recombination, preferably in conjunction with breeding. Inactivation of the endogenous Ig loci is achieved by targeted disruption of the appropriate loci by homologous recombination. Transgenic mice were prep'd. that produced human Ig.

IT Gene and Genetic element, animal

(for human Ig loci, transgenic nonprimate mammal transformation with)

IT Immunoglobulins
 (genome for loci of, of human, transgenic nonprimate mammal transformation with)

IT Molecular cloning
 (of Ig genes, in prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig)

IT Antibodies
 Antiserums
 (of xenogeneic primate, prodn. of, by transgenic nonprimate mammal)

IT Plasmid and Episome
 (pmD.DELTA.J.Neo, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)

IT Plasmid and Episome
 (pmH.delta.J, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)

IT Plasmid and Episome
 (pmK.delta.J, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)

IT Mouse
 (transgenic, human Ig prodn. by)

IT Primate
 (xenogeneic antisera of, prodn. of, by transgenic nonprimate mammal)

IT Gene and Genetic element, animal
 (J, inactivation of, of mouse ES cells, in prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig)

IT Animal cell line
 (E14TG2a, mouse J genes inactivation in, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)

IT Antibodies
 (monoclonal, of xenogeneic primate, transgenic nonprimate mammal in prodn. of)

IT Mammal
 (nonprimate, transgenic, xenogeneic primate antisera prodn. by)

IT Embryo
 (stem cell, transformation of, of nonprimate mammal, with human Ig loci genome)

=> d bib ab it 113 1-3

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3

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IT Immunoglobulins
(genome for loci of, of human, transgenic nonprimate mammal transformation with)

IT Molecular cloning
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IT Antibodies
Antiserums
(of xenogeneic primate, prodn. of, by transgenic nonprimate mammal)

IT Plasmid and Episome
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(pmH.delta.J, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)

IT Plasmid and Episome
(pmK.delta.J, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)

IT Mouse
(transgenic, human Ig prodn. by)

IT Primate
(xenogeneic antisera of, prodn. of, by transgenic nonprimate mammal)

IT Gene and Genetic element, animal
(J, inactivation of, of mouse ES cells, in prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig)

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(E14TG2a, mouse J genes inactivation in, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)

IT Antibodies
(monoclonal, of xenogeneic primate, transgenic nonprimate mammal in prodn. of)

IT Mammal
(nonprimate, transgenic, xenogeneic primate antisera prodn. by)

IT Embryo
(stem cell, transformation of, of nonprimate mammal, with human Ig loci genome)

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3
COPYRIGHT (C) 1991 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

AN CA114(21):201177j
TI Homologous recombination to inactivate MHC antigen genes and preparation of universal donor cells and chimeric mammalian hosts

AU Kucherlapati, Raju S.; Koller, Beverly H.; Smithies, Oliver
 CS Cell Genesys, Inc.
 LO USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
 PI WO 9101140 A1 7 Feb 1991
 DS W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NO
 RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE
 AI WO 90-US4178 25 Jul 1990
 PRAI US 89-385651 25 Jul 1989
 US 89-431872 6 Nov 1989
 IC ICM A61K037-00
 ICS C12Q001-68; C12N005-00; C07H015-12; A01H005-00; C12N015-00
 SC 3-5 (Biochemical Genetics)
 SX 15
 DT P
 CO PIXXD2
 PY 1991
 LA Eng
 AB Homologous recombination is employed to inactivate genes,
 particularly genes assocd. with MHC antigens. Particularly, the
 .beta.2-microglobulin gene is inactivated for reducing or
 eliminating Class I MHC antigenes. The resulting cells may be used
 as universal donors. In addn., embryonic stem cells may be modified
 by homologous recombination for use in producing chimeric or
 transgenic mammalian hosts. Mouse embryonic stem cells were
 transformed with a .beta.2-microglobulin gene fragment contg. a
 neomycin phosphotransferase gene inserted into an exon. Cells
 contg. inactivated .beta.2 microglobulin genes were microinjected
 into blastocysts, and the embryos were reimplanted into
 pseudopregnant female mice. After mating, gestation, and birth,
 baby mice heterozygous at the .beta.2-microglobulin gene were
 identified. Mating of male and female heterozygotes resulted in
 prodn. of mice homozygous for the mutant gene.
 IT Wound healing
 (MHC antigen-deficient keratinocytes for, prodn. by homologous
 recombination of)
 IT Mammal
 Mouse
 (MHC antigen-deficient, gene inactivation by homologous
 recombination in relation to)
 IT Transplant and Transplantation, animal
 (cells for, MHC antigen-deficient, inactivation of MHC antigen
 genes by recombination for prepn. of)
 IT Animal cell
 (mammalian, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous
 recombination of)
 IT Skin, composition
 (epidermis, cell, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous
 recombination of)
 IT Antigens
 (histocompatibility, class I, gene for, inactivation of,
 homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic
 mammal prodn. in relation to)
 IT Antigens
 (histocompatibility, class II, gene for, inactivation of,
 homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic
 mammal prodn. in relation to)
 IT Skin
 (keratinocyte, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous
 recombination of)

IT Embryo
 (stem cell, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)

IT Microglobulins
 (.beta.2-, gene for, inactivation of, homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic mammal prodn. in relation to)

IT 62213-36-9, Neomycin phosphotransferase
 (gene for, .beta.2-microglobulin gene inactivated with, mammalian cells contg., prodn. by homologous recombination of)

IT 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 82410-32-0, Gancyclovir
 (mammalian cells sensitive to, thymidine kinase gene insertion into MHC antigen gene by homologous recombination in relation to)

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3

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AN CA104(3):16020h

TI Expression of N-myc in teratocarcinoma stem cells and mouse embryos

AU Jakobovits, Aya; Schwab, Manfred; Bishop, J. Michael; Martin, Gail R.

CS Sch. Med., Univ. California

LO San Francisco, CA 94143, USA

SO Nature (London), 318(6042), 188-91

SC 3-3 (Biochemical Genetics)

SX 13, 14

DT J

CO NATUAS

IS 0028-0836

PY 1985

LA Eng

AB Two mouse teratocarcinoma stem cell lines PSN-1 and F-9 expressed a 3.2-kilobase N-myc transcript. N-myc expression, equiv. to that found in PSN-1 cells, was also detected in poly (A)+ cytoplasmic RNA from cells of an embryonic stem cell (ESC). Thus, 3 tumorigenic cell lines abundantly express N-myc. Southern blot anal. showed that PSA-1, ESC, and F9 cells appear to have the same no. of copies of the gene as do mouse neuroblastoma cells in which N-myc expression is very low. Apparently, the abundant expression of N-myc is not the consequence of gene amplification. Further, N-myc is abundantly expressed in mouse embryos at mid-gestation (7.5-11.5 day of development) and its expression appears to decrease as the embryo approached term. In adult mice, N-myc RNA was readily detected in poly(A)+ RNA from brain, but was less abundant in RNA from testis or kidney and not detected in spleen or liver.

IT Embryo
 (formation of, of mouse, gene N-myc expression during)

IT Mouse
 (gene N-myc expression in embryo and teratocarcinoma cells of)

IT Development, mammalian
 Brain, composition
 (gene N-myc expression in, of mouse)

IT Carcinoma
 (F9 terato-, gene N-myc expression in, of mouse)

IT Carcinoma
 (PSA-1 terato-, gene N-myc expression in, of mouse)

IT Gene and Genetic element, animal
 (N-myc, expression of, in mouse teratocarcinoma and embryo cells)

=> d bib ab it 114

AN CA114(21):201177j
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IC ICM A61K037-00
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DT P
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PY 1991
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AB Homologous recombination is employed to inactivate genes,
particularly genes assocd. with MHC antigens. Particularly, the
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as universal donors. In addn., embryonic stem cells may be modified
by homologous recombination for use in producing chimeric or
transgenic mammalian hosts. Mouse embryonic stem cells were
transformed with a .beta.2-microglobulin gene fragment contg. a
neomycin phosphotransferase gene inserted into an exon. Cells
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into blastocysts, and the embryos were reimplanted into
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(MHC antigen-deficient keratinocytes for, prodn. by homologous
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IT Mammal
Mouse
(MHC antigen-deficient, gene inactivation by homologous
recombination in relation to)

IT Transplant and Transplantation, animal
(cells for, MHC antigen-deficient, inactivation of MHC antigen
genes by recombination for prepn. of)

IT Animal cell
(mammalian, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous
recombination of)

IT Skin, composition
(epidermis, cell, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous
recombination of)

IT Antigens
(histocompatibility, class I, gene for, inactivation of,
homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic
mammal prodn. in relation to)

- IT Antigen
(histocompatibility, class II, gene for, inactivation of,
homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic
mammal prodn. in relation to)
- IT Skin
(keratinocyte, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous
recombination of)
- IT Embryo
(stem cell, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous
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- IT Microglobulins
(.beta.2-, gene for, inactivation of, homologous recombination
in, universal donor cells and transgenic mammal prodn. in
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- IT 62213-36-9, Neomycin phosphotransferase
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